"That from and after the passage of this act, any person being at the head of a family, or widow, or single man over the age of twenty-one years, and being a citizen of the United States, or having filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen, as required by the naturalization law, who, since the first day of Jane, 1840, has made or shall hereafter make a settlement in person,"

lation in this country that there was any such re-quirement that the settler or occupant should have filed his intention to become a citizen of the United

Well, now, sir, I know something of the open Well, now, sir, I know something of the opera-tion of that law myself. As register of the land office, I granted hundreds of pre-emption certifi-cates to foreigners who settled upon the public domain in lowa anterior to the passage of that law of 1841, and who had never even filed their intention to become citizens of the United States, but who were, nevertheless, as good citizens of the United States as any who settled there. Morethe United States as any who settled there. More-over, I know that there were in Wisconsin, from the year 1827 to 1832, Irishmea and Germans who, long before they had fired intentions to be-come citizens, had fattened the soil with their blocd. They were as good citizens as any others. They paid their taxes, worked the roads, and did everything else that any man was required to do. I hope, therefore, that this new and anomalous

I hope, therefore, that this new and anomalous amendment will not prevail.

Mr. CASS. I merely wish to observe that I see no objection to the limitation of time; but really, as a practical measure, it appears to me one of the most useless propositions ever required. Here you require the foreigner to make his declaration. He comes upon the land having made it; he gets possession of it, and begins to improve it. Now, I ask the gentleman from Georgia if he supposes one case in ten thousand would arise where the individual would not tak would arise where the individual would not take out his patent? Why, he would do it to perfect his title. Every man in the West known that the first anxiety of the settler is to get a good patent. We all know that. He does not rely upon the mere possession for the title, but le wants his patent before he is satisfied. There is not a man in the Western country who does not know that. He is actuated by the same motive to get his patent which led him to make a declaration of his intention to become a citizen. However, if a limitation is desired, I, for one, will make no object

Mr. BERRIEN. I desire to say a few words for the purpose of noticing the want of analogy between this case and the case of pre-emption. between this case and the case of pre-emptior This is a bounty—a donation. The party acquire his possessory title simply by his act of declartion of an intention, that he may or may not ex-ecute at his leisure, retaining for an unlimited pe-riod of time the possessory title. The senator from Michigan tells us that there is no objection no use, because the party will in all cases seel for his patent. It seems not to be understood according to the idea of the senator from Michi gan, that a possessory title is an available title when that possion cannot be disturbed. I do no when that possion cannot be disturbed. I do no know whether this is misunderstood in the west know whether this is misunderstood in the west-ern country, but I suppose it is not. I suppose they are as competent there to understand their rights as elsewhere. But the argument is founded upon this fact; that heretofore persons who have gone upon the public lands have been anxious to perfect their titles by obtaining a patent. No doubt persons who upon public lands, exercising the right which was given to them by the predoubt persons who upon public lands, exercising the right which was given to them by the preemption law, did that, because they have paid their money. It is a privilege of purchase which is given under the pre-emption law. The accepting of a bounty under the provisions of this bill, and that which renders them anxious to perfect their title as soon as they have laid out their money for it, by getting a complete title granted by patent, would also be an evidence of their intention to carry into effect that declaration of i and exercises his right under the pre-emption law, and pays for the land on which he was at the time of his declaration of intention. of his declaration of intention, there is an evi-dence of the sincerety of that intention in the fact of his having vested his money in the if you allow a man to go upon the soil upon a

to effect.

Mr. MASON called for the yeas and neys

Mr. SEWARD. I shall vote against this amendment of the senator from Virginia, as I am sure every senator would who might have taken the trouble to go into the Western States, and see how they are colonized. I shall refer to Wiscon-sin for illustration. I think it is now fourteen years since the State of Wisconsin, or what is now the State of Wisconsin, contained a popula-tion of only about five thousand souls, then or-ganized as a territory, together with Iowa, under the care of the honorable senator from Wisconsin [Mr. Dooge] as its governor. In the space of inteer years, Wisconsin has grown to be a State, numbering four hundred thousand people, which is a population nearly equal to one-seventh part of the population of the greatest State in the Union. the population of the greatest State in the Union. Any person who has visited that region cannot have failed to see that in all which goes to constitute the elements of political strength and wealth of moral and political powers, it is worthy of being ranked among the most prosperous and happy communities in the world.

Now, sir, I think if a census were taken so as Now, sir, I think it a census were taken so as to discriminate between those of foreign birth and those who are natives of the United States, there would be found among the whole population of Wisconsin one-half who by birth are foreigners. And yet I think no community on earth shows more of industry and thrift, and gives higher evidence of social improvement, and of republican loyalty and patriotism. It is upon such observa-tions as these that I have adopted the conclusion that the welfare of this country required that the invitation, if I may call it so, should be freely extended to foreigners, and that the privilege should be allowed to them, as well as to our own citizens, to fill up the lands of the West, and that the more

speedily they shall be so filled the better.

Mr. BADGER. It is not the purpose of this amendment to make that discrimination between the inhabitants of this country on account of their birth-place. That is not the object; it looks to no such thing; it can be interpreted to mean no such thing. The only purpose of the amendment is to confine the bounty to such as have become citizens of the United States, without reference to the place of their birth. They are all to stand upon an equal footing the moment they consummate their equal footing the moment they consummate their allegiance to this Government. That is the object of the amendment. It is not to make an invidious distinction between persons born upon the soil and persons born elsewhere,

Mr. UNDERWOOD. There are two section here which ought to be noticed. The fourth section gives foreigners who are now located in the territory of Oregon the grant which that section provides for actual settlers. They are entitled to all the benefits which any other persons derive from the fact of disadvantages accompanying the early settlement of that territory and their residence there. The amendment of the senator from Virghia does not propose to interfere with that sec-tion at all. It leaves those who are foreigners, and actually in the territory, to enjoy the benefits of the fourth section. It is the fifth section to which his amendment applies; and that section is to authorize all those who may hereafter become quasi citizens—who may emigrate from the Old World and settle in this, and make their declaration of intention to become citizens—it authorizes them to receive a gift of a tract of land, provided seives there. Now, I am not willing to give that bounty in behalf of those who may hereafter come bounty in behalf of those who may hereafter come to this country, and emigrate to California or Oregon and settle there. I am willing to let those who are now in Oregon have the benefit of the fourth section. I wish it to remain as it is, because of the difficulties. the difficulties they have already encountered in going there. But, to hold out a bounty in behalf se who may hereafter go to the country, in preference to our own citizens—giving them equal advantages with them; thus opening the pauper and poor-houses in Europe, and perhaps inducing corporations to provide for the transportation of these people to receive the bounty we are thus providing for them in advance—why I am opposed to it all. I therefore wish a distinction taken between the fourth rection—which gives to those people now there all the advantages of the bill as it now

stands—and the prespective fifth section, which is and they left the cities of the South in the dim opening the door to their admission hereafter, think we may as well close that door, and let to fourth section stand as it is.

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Clarke, Davis, of Massachusetts, Davis, of Mississippi, Dawson, Dayton, Greene, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Sebastian, Spruance, Turney, Underwood, and Wales—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Bright, Cass, Chase, Dickinson, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Foote, Fremont, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Norris, Rusk, Seward, Shieids, Smith, Soule, Sturgeon, Walker, Whitcomb, Winthrop, and Yulee—25.

Mr. YULEE. Loffer now an amendment to

Mr. YULEE. I offer now an amendment,

which I presume there will be no objection. The gold region extends into Oregon. I presume it is not the purpose of the Senate to grant the mineral lands in the proposed bounties of half a section. I propose, then, to amend the section, so as to exclude that part of the country, by inserting a provise as follows: " Provided, That no mineral lands shall be le

"Provided, That no mineral lands of this act."

I presume it was intended to confine the grants to agricultural lands. The amendment is to come to agricultural lands. The amendment is to con in at the end of the fifth section.

Mr. FELCH. The last section of the hill precisely like that, except a little broader. It as follows:

"Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That n mineral lands, nor lands reserved for salines, shall be liable to any claim under and by virtue of the provisions of this act."

Mr. YULEE. I do not understand that to b provision covering my object. If the senate will examine the bill, he will find that it makes provision for a class of claims existing in that country which have their origin not in any grants under this act. The provision, therefore, at the close of the bill will be construed as having reference to these claims alone. The amendment which I propose has reference to the grants that we are to make now, and not to the claims. At all events, if that was the purpose of the committee, they can have no objection to this amend ment, because, with abundant caution, it will cover the same object.

Mr. BRIGHT. I hope that the amendmen

vill be accepted, rather than to waste the time ne Senate in discussing it. The amendment was adopted.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS

WASHINGTON CITY. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23 1850

We publish to-day a portion of the bate on the donation of land to Northerner and foreigners-that land which Southern citizens are not even allowed to purchase unless

they abandon their property and institutions. It will be seen that Messrs. DAWSON, MANGUM. pationists, &c., &c. and other Senators from the South, who, as we think, went too far in their concessions to the steamers which it is proposed to establish to North, and who cannot therefore be accused of it in vain. He who attempts to appease aggresextinguish fire with fuel.

The Georgia and Nashville Conventions.

It is now well settled that both of these bodies will assemble. It is also highly probable that the whole cotton region will unite for redress and safety. The States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Arkansas, are compactly united, in territory, in interest, and in sentiment.

However other slave States may fancy they can exist without slavery, and may therefore tamper and compromise with the enemies of tamper and compromise with the enemies of that institution, the cotton States know that it is vital to them. Without slavery, the growth of cotton must be abandoned in the South, and that region relinquished by the white race to the black.

New York, Baltimore and New Orleans, Liberia, the Mediterranean and London.

They propose to carry the mails and twenty-five bundred colored people, at ten dollars a head, each voyage; the Government to advance two-thirds of the cost of the vessels, and to pay forty thousand dollars a voyage, to have such

But it happens that the white people of those States have the power and the will, the number, the wealth and position, to avert such a catas-Northern usurpation, or Southern submission, o. alliance with it, that will have the effect.

1. Of cutting off slave emigration to territories. 2. Of inviting white emigration to them from

the slaveholding States. 3. Of hastening slave emigration to the Cotton

States from the border slave States -

Thus reducing the white population of the Cotton States and augmenting the slave population in them, so as at length to concentrate in the Cotton States a population in which slaves shall largely preponderate, with an anti-slavery population around them, and an anti-slavery Government over and among them.

The defection of the border slave States from the cause of the South, instead of delaying will accelerate the movement of the Cotton States. The active co-operation of Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, with the North, in the system of Southern dismemberment, exclusion and disgrace, and the apathy of Virginia will teach the Cotton States they have no time to lose.

Now it so happens that thes Cotton States have the largest foreign commente of any people of the same number in the world, and a commerce that employs more tonnage. They they furnish an enormous foreign export, the corresponding import goes into the North, and the profits of selling and distributing that importing States are compelled to pay the difference of exchange and the cost of transportation. besides a profit to the Northern importer, before their own products.

Now, next to the preservation of harmony regulation of Commerce. But it was never inended or dreamed that the Union would result it was expressly provided in the Constitution. that no preference shall be given to the ports of Constitution do not appear to have understood enough to do to keep them busy. that the inevitable tendency of a Union under | The philapthropy of Mrs. Weller, sen., who that the inevitable tendency of a Union under a common government is to concentrate its Commerce in a single city. Yet such is the case.—

Commerce seeks with an irresistible instinct a common centre, because exchanges are effected with facility in proportion to the quantity and variety of commodities that can be collected in variety of commodities that can be collected in bosoms of our Northern brethren, who are toa single spot. Hence, the moment the Union was formed the largest city had the start, other things being equal, in the ri alry for commercial monopoly. The Northern cities were the largest. monopoly. The Northern cities were the largest. In addition to that and as a cause of that they

ance. But now if the Union were dissolved,

the eighty millions of Cotton exports from Southern ports would return direct to them in several years in travelling through the United eighty millions of imports. A revenue duty of States and written much upon agricultural subtwenty-five percent, would give to the six cotton jects, is now in this city at the National Hotel. States a revenue of twenty millions annually, His friends may easily recognize him by a flow and if this were disbursed among them instead ing white beard appended to a face that has little of being expended chiefly in Northern States, it other marks of age. would produce quite a decided effect on the value of property, the tendency of emigration, the growth of cities, and the march of public improvement and private enterprize.

These views, and many more, which

ing States will then unite in the demand for jus- the trade and making enormous profits, tice: that the States of Indiana, Illinois, and Pennsylvania, will then recognize the validity of will meet with success. such demands, and the expediency of acceding to them. And then the other Northern States will have an opportunity of manifesting that devotion to the Union which they profess so loudly. And we have no doubt the profession s sincere, for it is a breeches-pocket affection and we therefore are confident that restitution of the Southern share of the new territory will Association, in that city. A meeting for a similar purpose, was held in Columbus on Saturday and we therefore are confident that restitution in future will be given.

The Rise in Wool-" Les Amis des Noirs.

Amidst the frenzy of the first French Revolution, when the dream of universal brotherhood prevailed, and the ery was, "Be my brother or will kill you!" those philanthropists, styling themselves "Les Amis des Noirs," (the friends of the blacks,) tried the experiment of fraternization in the West Indies-with what result is unhappily too well known. Hitherto our own "Amis des Noirs" in this country have confined their cares and their sympathies to the slaves alone, leaving the free blacks to starve or steal their way, and losing all interest in the woolly head as soon as it had the charge of its own maintenance. But the influx of free negroes (runaway and others) into the Northern States is felt to be a nuisance-and the ways and means of abeting it now occupy the inventive genius of the Northern colonizationists, emanci-

In an editorial, respecting a new line run to the coast of Africa, the New York sectionalism, opposed this policy, and opposed Mirror thus alludes to this sore spot on the of the free black at the North, the writer goes which they had contended.

Now, it is clear to us that the black can, by o circumstances, under no contingencies, he to remain for ages the hewer of wood and the drawer of water: the domestic drudge by pre-eminence. We fear so, if the relief pended upon himself; but the philanthropy, the enterprise, or the avarice of some gentle has proposed a plan to Congress to provide a means of depleting this humor in our national blood. They propose to build three steamers of about four thousand tons each, to ply between New York, Baltimore and New Orleans, Eiberia

control and rights as it now the and Pacific ocean mail lines. We think very well of this scheme for the Government. and very well for the contractors. In the first be sent out is doubtless far greater than will really go, yet nevertheless there will be a suffiber to tell, to prevent the great increase of that population, and to inspire the black with the idea that there is a country the peopling of coasts discourages, and will annihilate, the slave trade. In the third place, the engines of commerce will be made the engines of war, and we shall have three steamships at a cheaper rate than we could otherwise own them. In the fourth place, as these steam ships sail from London, for every black taken out a white will be brought in. As to the terms, we are not proper judges; we see clearly enough that the contractors will lose nothing How hard or how easy they ride Uncle Sam, i a que stion which the Secretary of the Navy and

Congress must answer. In reply to some complaints about the influx of fre e negroes into Indiana, made by an editor there, the Louisville Democrat thus rejoins:

bids the emancipation of negroes to remain in this State-wants to know where the free negro is to go to, if the free States defend themselves against this policy, by prohibiting the immigra-tion of free negroes—thinks the system of sla-

command the South Atlantic coast, the Gulf of editors of the free States felt often qualified to Mexico, the West Indies, the mouth and much advise and er courage the movement. They saw of the course of the Mississippi. Yet although no evil in the risk of having 200,000 free negrock in a State. It did not come home to them.-Now Defrees bewails the wickedness of Kentucky, and talks of the system of slavery's being the profits of selling and distributing that im-port, are monopolized by the North. The ex-fend themselves," &c., Defrees very innocently remerks, and the odionsness of his supposition does not occur to him. We think perhaps Ker tucky has as much right to defend herself free negroes, by not allowing them to be set they can receive commodities in exchange for free on her borders, as Indiana has to prohibit ated by the last legislature, upon which the

free ne groes from coming within her limits. The States must do as they pleuse on this subject. But we hope our neighbors of the free among the States, which was the first great ob- States, when they reflect upon federal matters, ject of the Union, and which has failed, was the will recollect one idea which will be a great as. will be called. An authentic copy of the act sistance in keeping straight. The federal gov- admitting California has not yet reached this anecdote of his own experience, which sugerument is a compact between white men, made place. in commercial monopoly by a single State, or nor lot in the matter. He is no party to the two or three States or cities. Or the contrary, bargain. The obligation to take care of him cil of New Hampshire have ordered an election bility, and pust suswer for it. The free may beture on what they thick our sins, but if

The complete returns of the August were nearer to Europe, the seat of civilized elections in Kentucky show that the Senate commerce. The assumption of the debts of the stands 25 Whigs to 13 Democrats, and the House States, which HAMILTON succeeded in wheedling of Representatives 56 Whigs to 43 Democrats from Jefferson and Madison, threw some fifty -Whig majority on joint ballot, 25. There is kinds of vessels, from a yawl-boat to a seventy-four, and could not have got off to the wreck in millions of convertible capital into those cities one vacancy.

Bolon Robinson

This gentleman whose name is favorably known to some of our readers, and who has spent

His present visit here is upon bus His present visit here is upon business con-nected with the trade of Peruvian Guano: a New York, for more available ground for subject we understand of great importance to the farmers of this region. His object appears to be farmers of this region. His object appears to be tain inquiries of the Secretary of the Trea to induce our Government to take active measelves to the Georgia and Nashville Conventions.

We predict that the Cotton States will tender to the other States of the Union, the issue of secession or justice: that the border slaveholdnot now time to develope, will present them- sures with the government of Peru, to induce

The object is a very landable one and we hon

The Savannah Evening News (an indepen dent paper) uses the following strong language in reference to the sentiment in that section of Georgia :

"A meeting is to be held in Macon to-night The recent unconditional surrender of the

onblic domain to Free-soil by Congress, is not regarded by the majority of the Southern people, as an honorable and satisfactory adjustment of of our sectional difficulties, and few are found n Georgia who are willing to echo the notes of Northern rejoicing over the consummation their triumph." The Pro tem. Editor of the Petersburg

Veres admits the soft impeachment, as to the cause which produced the sudden change of tone in that paper. The following passages occur in his evulunation :

"We therefore protest against the inference which might be drawn from the article of the Press that we have abused the confidence of Editor of the News.

"Unfortunately, we cannot say that we have views with reference to the questions colved in the late sectional contest. No such "inference" could reasonably be draw

from our editorial notice of the matter. We intended only to explain the cause of that change of tone at such a time, and to intimate the mortification which the editor of that print (who has stood up so manfully in the Southern cause throughout) might well feel at body politic of the North: (and it is but one out the imputation of having abandoned his friends sion with concession, might as well attempt to of many.) After speaking of the social status at the moment of reverse, and the cause for

Rats will desert a sinking ship, it is said: but pobler natures cling to the last plank, and either save their friends or perish with them.

The Southern Press is like Mother Ca rey's chickens, which fly only in the storm, and hover around the ill-fated ship; they pass away us the winds lull and the waves subside. Their origin and their resting places are hidden from nortal eye .- N. O. Crescent. Well the instincts of Mother Carey's chicken

re true—their appearance does portend a storm, and gives timely and useful notice to the mari ner But the Crescent is like that foolish bird. which when danger appears, thinks it the part of

wisdom to hide its head and expose its tail to the Randolph of Roanoke.

We are glad to see that the papers of this distinguished writer, which appeared in our columps originally, are so generally copied and seen nothing for a long time received with

much and such well deserved favor.

These papers evince great historical research force of argument, keenness of thought, felicity where he can be a man. In the second place, of illustration, and devo ion to constitutional right. The author has added new laurels to those which he had before entwined around his where it has been established under the Constitu far-famed nom de guerre.

> We are advised, on good authority, that formidable movements are going on for the nnexation of Canada to this Union

The North not satisfied with the swarms aliens pouring into her territory, and into that she thinks she has wrested from the South. pants for a confederacy with three or four new alien States. Dees not the South see, that by the recent ad

ustment she is to be shorn of all power of self-Defrees, editor of the Indiana State Journal, defence either in our foreign or domestic policy nuote's a clause in our constitution which for- Can she acquiesce in a sudden and total subor dination to nower?

Is the South now free in any respectable sense of the term?

that the house of Rothschilds were concerned that the house of Rothschilds were concerned with Messrs. Corcoran and Riggs in the alleged with Messrs. Corcoran and Riggs in the alleged contract with Government to pay the Mexican that the house of Rothschilds were concerned indemnity. We are informed it was the house of Baring and Brothers, and of Messrs. Howland and Aspinwall, of New York, that are connected with Messrs. Corcoran and Riggs in that transac-

> THE GEORGIA CONVENTION TO BE CALLED. The Milledgeville Federal Union, received last evening says: We are authorized to state, that one of the contingencies having occurred design-Executive was directed to call a Convention, to wit: the admission by Congress of California as a State into the Union, that that Convention

ongs to the States. The have the responsi- in the third district, on the 8th of October, for the choice of a Representative in Congress to one State over another. The framers of the they will look at beine they will probably have serve out the term of JAMES WILSON, who has resigned his seat.

and my son 16.
Had I been present with this beat, at the dreadful calamity of the barqe Elizabeth, lost on Fire
Island, I have the vanity to think no one need

any other boat I ever saw

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE

SATURDAY, September 21, 1850.

MORNING MISCELLANIES. The Presiding officer hid before the sension communication from the Treasury Department. Mr. DICKINSON presented a petitior, from colunteers of the war of 1812, jogging the memo-ey of the Senate in regard to those bounty lands. The Senate passed a bill authorizing the ex-

military post,
Mr. COOPER offered a resolution making or

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY. Mr. DOUGLAS moved to take up the bill pr

viding for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and for reciprocity of domestic trade between the United States and Canada.

Mr. PEARCE hoped the bill would go over to the next session. An agent of the Treasu Department had been engaged for a year pa bepartment had been engaged for a year past in collecting statistics upon this subject; and he hoped the bill would be postponed with the view of first obtaining this official information.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied that the subject had

Mr. DOUGLAS replied that the subject had been before the Senate for two years, and that some action ought to be had upon it.

Mr. EWING was opposed to this measure. He considered it to be a scheme full of mischief. The St. Lawrence was of no value to us, being but little used by the Canadians themselves, considering the amount of their domestic trade.

CALIFORNIA.

The bill providing certain collection districts California, was taken up on its third reading.

Mr. GWIN moved to recommit the bill.

Mr. DICKINSON moved to lay the motion the table, with a view of proceeding to the appropriation bills. Bill laid upon the table.

ARTIFICIAL RESERVOIRS FOR THE ONIO RIVER The Senate took up the resolution appropriating \$20,000 to Professor Elliott, with the view of compensating him for a survey of the Ohio and its tributaries, to ascertain the practicability of keeping up a good summer supply of water in the Ohio, by the construction of reservoiers at the heads of its principal tributaries, to be turned loose in the river in the dry season. The project being heretofore objected to as

Mr. CLAY rose in defence of its practicability He contended that the thing was practicable— that reservoirs might be constructed at the heads of furnish a navigating supply to the main stream in the dry season. As to its being a humbug, the great application of steam to navigation by Fulton, was once pronounced a humbug—the notion of Columbus, that there was a new world to the west of the Atlantic, was once pronounced a humbu try it, to investigate it, and that is all which we propose to do—simply to authorize an examination into the practicability of this theory.

Mr. BRIGHT concurred in the views of Mr.

Mr. BENTON asked how many feet rise Pittsburgh it would require to give one inch rise at the mouth of the Ohio.

Mr. UNDERWOOD explained that the fall of

the river at Pittsburgh was three feet per mile, and at the mouth only four inches, and the difference in the velocity would show that a rise of four feet at Pittsburgh would occasion a rise at the mout of the river, because what was lost in the expan on of the current, would be gained in the redu tion of its velocity.

Messrs. Benton, Underwood, John Davis

JEFFERSON DAVIS, and DICKINSON further dis cussed the project and its feasibility, when the question was taken, and the resolution was agreed CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS. The Senate resumed the consideration of the

priations for the support of those branches of the Government, for the fiscal year ending June 30. Several amendments were agreed to.
Mr. DICKINSON moved to reduce the re-

Winder's building (used for pension offices, &c., from \$21,875, as proposed by the House, to \$16, 342 50, which was agreed to. THE OLD MILEAGE QUESTION Mr. DICKINSON moved to strike out the House proviso, which limits the mileage to \$1,000

for each session, to each member residing this side of the Rocky mountains, and to \$2,000 for members residing west of the Rocky mountains.

Mr. CHASE called for the ayes and noes.

Mr. CHASE called for the ayes and noes.

Mr. BADGER considered this House proviso
as vicious and arbitrary in principle, and unjust
in its operation, and argued in favor of striking it
out. He was in favor of a large mileage, as one tion. He wanted it to stand here for all tim-the seat of our General Government, as estal

the seat of our General Government, as established by our forefathers.

Mr. CHASE argued in favor of the reduction proposed by the House.

Mr. HALE was opposed to the arbitrary limations of the House proviso.

Mr. EWING was in favor of striking the

Mr. BUTLER suggested a modification much per one hundred miles.

Mr. CASS was opposed to the arbitrary re-strictions of the House provise, but in favor of The ouestion was first taken on striking out so much of the House amendment as limits the mem-bers to the mail route in their charges of mileage. Struck out—24 to 23.

The question was next taken on striking ou the House limitation of \$1,000 to members residing East of the Rocky mountains, and of \$2,000 to members residing west of those mountains. Stricken out-35 to 12.

CONSTRUCTIVE MILEAGE The House proviso furthes ordains-

"Nor shall any member of the Senate receive ileage for any session of that body which may be called within thirty days after the adjournm of both Houses of Congress, unless the travel fo which such mileage is charged has been actually performed."
Mr. BADGER boldly took up his argue against the demagoguism of this amendment of the House, and in support of the justice of this

constructive mileage. As it was, the member . CLAY did not know whether he was in cluded in the charge of demagoguism or no

Mr. BADGER. Present company always ex

Mr. CLAY. But I think, sir, this constructive nileage is a gross abuse, and ought to be abol-shed. Whatever may be the technicality of the law, it seems to be perfectly conclusive to me that the allowance of mileage was intended to meet the actual expenses of travelling. With respect to making both ends meet, Mr. Clay related an gested the exercise of a little economy in our expenses, a virtue which he also desired to see more largely incroduced into the practice of the Gov-

Mr. BADGER replied with much earnestness. maintaining the ground that the legality of this constructive mileage, sustained by the opinions of the late Attorney General Johnson, by the present Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Treasury, and others, was the true interpretation of the law, and that it was just, and right, and

proper.
Mr. DICKINSON urged the necessity of action upon these appropriations. We had much to do, and but little time remaining of the session.

Mr. EWING suggested a modification of the House amendment limiting the mileage of the interval between a regular and extra session of the Senate to the per diem of such interegrum.

made of this constructive mileage. While he be-lieved that under the existing law senators had a legal right to it, the mind naturally revolts against Mr. WHITE, of New York, moved the is He was in favor of striking it all out, curring entirely in the opinions of the senato-

among the senators generally to charge or receive mileage as for a journey home and back between the regular and the said extra session. And this is the constructive mileage which is by this pro-viso abolished.]

OTHER AMENDMENTS. Mr. BADTER moved an amendment, which ovides, as understood, that the certificate of the

s to the pay and mileage due to the members of ach House respectively. Agreed to. Mr. HAMLIN moved an item of \$10,000 for orf boats, &c., for the Northern Atl

A joint amendment was next proposed for the payment of certain outstanding claims of Maine and the State of Georgia.

Mr. BRIGHT opposed them. They were nothing more than private claims, not proper exactly to a general appropriation bill. Great abuses had grown out of such mixed legislation. And he referred to a recent extraordinary claim from the State of Georgia, as indicating the necessity of a

rigid caution upon private claims.

Mr. BERRIEN, What claim was that?

Mr. BRIGHT. It is a very well known claim consioning a great deal of comment among the ewspapers. It was the Galphin claim. [Laugh

Mr. BERRIEN. That claim passed in a sepa rate bill, nor was it a Georgia claim. It was a South Carolina claim. [Laughter.] Mr. BUTLER contended that it was a Georgia Mr. BUTLER contended in Georgia—assumed by Georgia—turned over to Congress from Georgia, and

paid to the heirs in Georgia. [Laughter.]
Mr. BERRIEN rejoined that the principal heilived in South Carolina. [Laughter.]
Mr. BRIGHT was convinced as to the paternity of this claim. It belonged to Georgia. [Laughter.] Mr. BUTLER was proceeding to a further co

firmation; but was arrested by a call to order Amendments rejected. THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. DOUGLAS moved sandry items, am ing to about \$50,000 each, for the territorial openses of Utah and New Mexico Agreed to. Mr. KING moved an appropriation for United States Court-rooms at Mobile. After debate by Messrs. King, Bright, Mangen, Foote, and others, rejected, with other amendments of

character.

LOUISIANA. On motion of Mr. SOULE, \$100,000 were add meet expenses incurred in the erection of the ew Orleans Custom-house. Also, \$50,000 for a survey of the delta of the

Mississippi, with a view of ascertaining the prac-ticability of relieving the State of Louisiana from the annual floods of the Mississippi. Agreed to WASHINGTON CITY. Mr. MASON offered an item of \$15,000 for

survey to ascertain the practicability of supplying the City of Washington with water from the Po-omac river. Debated by Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. Mason, and rejected.
Mr. MASON moved next an item of \$20,000 to complete the City Hall for the accommodation of the United States Courts. Debated by Mr. Baigur and Mr. Masos, and rejected.

Mr. MASON next moved an appropriation to meet the payment of a Virginia Revolutionary debt. Debated by Mr. Baicht and Mr. Mason, and rejected.

Pending the consideration of other amendments

rhich was laid upon the table. And the Senate laid anide the bill till Monday, nd went into Executive session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, September 21, 1850. Mr. COBB, of Alabama, moved a suspension of the rules to receive a resolution requiring the laily meeting of the House at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The House suspended the rules, on motion of Mr. BAYLY, to receive a motion to amend the rules, so as to recognize reports from Committees of conference, and the Committee of Ways and Means in reference to the appropriation bills at any time during the remainder of the session, and the motion was agreed to.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Disney of Ohio in the chair, on the special or-

The question pending was on the amendment of Mr. Bokke to the amendment of Mr. Stanton of Tennessee,
Mr. STANTON'S amendment proposes to dithe said patent condenser in the expense of keeping the war steamers now belonging to the Unite States, and which may bereafter be constructed. during the life-time of said patentee, in active ser-vice for five years, and in the preservation of their machinery. The value of the saving effected by machinery. The value of the saving the use of said patent condenser to be ascertained by a board of three competent engineers, one of the Secretary of the whom shall be selected by the Secretary of th Navy, one by the owner or owners of said per

ent condenser, and one by the two thus appointed.

Mr. BOKEE withdrew his amendment, and Mr. STANTON's received some modifications, when Mr. CROWELL, of Ohio, offered the follow ing substitute for the amendment: That the Secretary of the Navy be authorize sers for supplying the botlers of marine engine with fresh water, and that he report to this House at its next session, the result of said examination together with his opinion as to the value of the best of said condensers to the Government of the United States, and that the sum of \$5,000 be, and

Which was agreed to, and the amends Mr. MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, offered as amendment requiring the Secretary to purchase American hemp for naval purposes, when it can te obtained at the average price of foreign hem; for the last five years; and to advertise for, an give the preference to, cordage, sail-cloth and ducks, manufactured from American hemp or

the same is hereby appropriated to carry into effect

Mr. BURT, of South Carolina, raised a que tion of order on the ground that the amendme would legislate a change of existing laws, as would legislate a change of an appropriation by was therefore not in order in an appropriation by The CHAIRMAN ruled the amou Mr. MOREHEAD appealed, and

The committee sustained the Chair. Ayes 68, nays 63.
Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, moved amendment of the item which reads: "and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, including fuel for steamers, and the purchase of being \$1,750,000," so that it will read, for "the purchase of American water rotted hemp, to be bought the Secretary in open market, \$1,750,000: Proded, that the price of the American hemp shall not exceed the average price of the foreign article

for the last five years."

The CHAIRMAN ruled the amendmen not to be in order, on the same ground as his prev

Mr. MOREHEAD appealed, and The decision of the By ayes 61, pays 75, the committee revers

is decision, and their own previously made.

Mr. ALLEN, of Massachusetts, to am the amendment by restricting the price to be paid for American water rotted hemp to the price of the foreign article at the time of Lost. Ayes 57, nays 78.

The amendment was then agreed to. Ayes 76,

Mr. CORB, of Alabama, moved a further viso, authorizing the Secretary to substitute cotton, in whole or in part, where it may be adapted

o the purpose. Lost.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, moved an amendment to the bill requiring all coal used for navy to be inspected, either at the mines or all place whence shipped, to determine whether

tion of the following item in the bill:
"For the removal of the wreck of the ster concurring entirely in the opinions of the senator from Kentucky.

Mr. DICKINSON again appealed for action upon the amendment, and the bill.

The House proviso abolishing the constructive mileage of the Senate was retained, the motion of Mr. Badger to strike out being lost—21 to 28.

[The regular session on the inauguration of the President expires on the night of the third of March. The extra session of the Senate to aid in

re-organizing the Executive government begins on such other plan as the Secretary may de wen for the faithful performance of the con-

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, moved to

substitute: "That the Secretary of the navy be authorized York, for raising the wreck of the steamship Missouri; Provided, That no more than \$60,000 shall be paid for the raising and delivery of the wreck, and not more than \$20,000 shall be paid until the

Debate ensued between Mesara. Thompson, Mississippi. BAYLY, STANTON, of Tennessee, and Mr. CARTTER, of Ohio, moved to at

" That the Secretary of the navy detail a suff ent force from the navy for raising

After some remarks by Messrs. CARTTER and THOMPSON, of Mississippi, the substi

The question then recurred upon Mr. Thomson's amendment, and it was rejected.

Mr. THOMPSON then moved the following

"Provided, That no part of this sum shall be paid over to the contractor till the work is delivered to the agent of the United States: And provided, That no larger sum than \$70,000 shall be paid for the delivery of the same."

It was rejected, as also was the amendment pro posed by Mr. WHITE.
Mr. BAYLY, of Va., moved to insert the fol-

"For Meteorological observations, to be con-ducted by the Secretary of the Navy, \$2,000." Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved to amend the amendment by inserting "for the salary of Pro-fessor Espey, the storm-king," in lieu of "for

crease the appropriation for the purchase of books maps and charts for the hydrographical office, from \$4,125, to a sum not heard by the reporter.

was not agreed to.

Mr. BAYLY, from the Committee of Ways and Mr. BAYLY, from the Committee of Ways and Means, moved to amend the bill by striking out after the words "for transportion of the United States mail between New York and Liverpool, be-tween New York and New Orleans, Havana and Chagres, and between Panama and some point in the territory of Oregon, \$874,680," the following

or of the unexpended appropriations for the same service heretofore made shall be drawn from the Treasury, unless the contract under which pay-ment is sought shall have been performed in full and strict compliance with the law of the contract And the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authoraccording to the terms and stipula

said service except in proportion to the mail service heretofore performed, or that may be hereafter performed; and the Secretary of the Navy is eby directed to make payment in such propor After debate by Messrs. BAYLY, Jones, and

lowing proviso: "Provided, That from and after the passage of this act flogging in the navy be and is herby abo Mr. STANLY moved to amend the amendment

the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. EVANS, of Maryland, moved to amen-

" Provided, further, That the liquor ration in the

78, noes 54. Mr. VENABLE moved to amend the amendment by adding hereto the following : "And provided, also, That neither wine nor ar

Debate ensued, by Messrs. VENABLE and And pending the question on the amendment to

might be accomplished, he would move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. FOWLER moved that when this House ad-

Unanimous consent being required, objection

Pending which the House adjourned. The Annapolis Republican notices the death of Henry Matthews, (a colored man) the keeper of the celebrated restaurant in that city, who

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA CHAGRES,

and intermediate ports.

The connexion at Panama will be carefully kept up, and passengers for San Francisco are guaranteed that they will not be delayed at Pana-

FROM NEW YORK TO CHAIGRES. Steerage berth, found bed & separate table 50 FROM PANAMA TO SAN FRANCISCO.

FROM NEW YORK. State-room, Stander To Havana 70 55 25.
To New Orleans 75 60 25.
Freight to New Orleans 25 cents per cubic foot.
Freight to Havana will be taken in limited

Consignees to receive their goo tackle ims nediately after her arrival at Havana

SPECIAL Norsez is given to shippers by this irens, which will be furnished to ahippers on application at the company's office, and with which they are requested to provide themselves, as no other form will be signed by the agents of the company. All bills of lading must be signed before the sailing of

PRESH KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES.—On Monday the 22d i receive another another another the commantly receive and will thereafter be commantly receive and the mine of all seme and col PARKERS' Pancy and Portur app 21—3td Penn av., mar Nata

THE GALPHIN CLAIM REPUBLATED.

ddition to Mr. WHITE's amendment

lowing amendment, agreed to in Committee of Ways and Means.

"For Meteorological observations, to be conducted by the Con-

After debate between Messrs. Bayly, Jones, ment was rejected, and the amendment agreed to.

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, moved to in-

Mr. STANTON moved to amend the item appropriating \$7,500 for copying extracts from old sea journals for the wind and current charts, and for continuing the engraving and publication of the same, including cost of copper, stones, chemi-cals, paper, &c., in the National Observatory, by increasing the sum to \$15,000; which amendment

provise: "Provided, That no part of this appropriation,

ized and required to rescind such of said contracts as may not have been fully and substantially perereof."

And inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Provided, That no payment shall be made for

THURSTON, the amendment was agreed to-aves 103, nays 20.
Mr. JONES moved to insert in the bill the fol-

by adding thereto the following:

"Except in cases where court-martials are held, and the sentence shall not be carried into effect until twenty-four hours after the judgment."

After debate by Messrs. STANLY and HOLMES,

rect "the Secretary of the Navy to purchase the navy be and the same is hereby abolished; and The amendment was deleated by Messrs, Evans, of Maryland, and Mr. Barly; and agreed to: ayes

dent spirits shall be used by the officers on board ship, whilst in actual service, except as medicine."

The committee rose and reported progress Mr. BOYD said that, with a hope that the bu-

ourn it adjourn to meet on Monday next, at 10 clock.

The question being on the niotion of Mr. Boyn-Mr. FEATHERSTON moved that the House adjourn: which motion was not agreed to: Yeas 62, mays 82. Mr. MORRIS moved that there be a call of the

was renowned for the manner in which he cooked

WITHOUT DETENTION AT PANAMA. FIHE United States Mail Steamship Company will despatch the spiendid double-engine steamship OH10, on Thursday, September 26th, at 3 o'clock, p. m., from the pier, foot of Warren street, North river, New York, with the Government mails and passengers for San Francisco

a beyond the usual stay in port.
The books are now open, and passage can be and at the following rates

State-room berth
Steerage berth, found bed & separate table

Te secure freight or passage, apply at the office of the company, 77 West street, curser of Warren steet, to M. O. ROBERTS.